DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 858 CE 065 507

TITLE	The Displaced Homemaker Program. 1989-91 Biennial Evaluation Report.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, Olympia.
PUB DATE	Jan 92
NOTE	47p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Education; *Adult Programs; *Cost Effectiveness; *Displaced Homemakers; Economically Disadvantaged; Employment Services; *Job Placement; Job Training; *Program Effectiveness; Program Evaluation; State Programs; Success; Welfare Recipients; Womens Education
IDENTIFIERS	Washington

ABSTRACT

The 2-year evaluation of the Displaced Homemaker Program in Washington focused on the primary purpose of the program--to assist displaced homemakers in attaining independence and economic security. Approximately 2,042 eligible displaced homemakers completed the intensive instructional services component; the program served a total of 34,659 persons. The average hourly wage for program completers reflected an increase above the average from the previous biennium's hourly wage. With an overall 57 percent employment rate, it was anticipated that 355 persons receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children were employed because of the training. Along with revenue generated through employment, savings in welfare payments resulted from job placements. The program offered a variety of services in two areas: instruction and support. The program was most effective in reducing barriers to employment. Participants received information regarding employment and training opportunities, became aware of their skills and abilities, increased self-confidence, developed clearer employment goals, and learned new job search skills. A key factor in the success of the program was the collaboration among various agencies and organizations that resulted in savings and the reduction of service duplication by state agencies. Appendixes include a list of contractors, a listing of letters of intent to apply, information on contractor activities, and participant demographics. (YLB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 365 858

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

[signature]

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM

1989-91 BIENNIAL EVALUATION REPORT

January 1992

The Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way, P.O. Box 43430
Olympia, Washington 98504

CE 065 507

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD

Steven T. Seward, Chair
Seattle, Washington

John M. Fluke, Jr.
Bellevue, Washington

Andy Hess
Vancouver, Washington

M. Lyle Jacobsen
Olympia, Washington

Mary James
Wapato, Washington

Pearl McElheran
Seattle, Washington

David K.Y. Tang
Seattle, Washington

Vivian Winston
Spokane, Washington

Judith Wiseman
Bellingham, Washington

Ann Daley, Executive Director
Olympia, Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BARCUS, Betty - Chair
Spokane, Washington

ANDERSON, Kenneth
Department of Social & Health Services

BERRY, Donna
Department of Labor
and Industry

BRUEGGEMAN, Gary
People for People
Yakima, Washington

EMERY, Bev
Department of Community
Development

FURMAN, Ruth
American Association of
University Women
Olympia, Washington

GRANT, Juanita
Renton, Washington

HINDMAN, Patti
State Board for Community
and Technical Colleges

SMITH, Kathy
Weyerhaeuser Technology Center

SPENCER, Patricia
Work Force Training &
Education Coordinating Board

TEUTSCH, Delores
Seattle, Washington

TOLMAN, Janet
Department of Employment Security

VAN DEURSEN, Harriet
Office of Superintendent of Public
Instruction

VANDER MEY, Cheryl
Skagit Valley Hospital
Mount Vernon, Washington

WINSLOW-BYRNE, Nina
Spokane, Washington

LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS

THE HONORABLE JOANNE BREKKE
Seattle, Washington

THE HONORABLE GERALD L. SALING
Spokane, Washington

THE HONORABLE LORRAINE WOJAHN
Tacoma, Washington

Dawn Hitchens, Program Manager
Higher Education Coordinating Board

CONTENTS

Executive Summary i

Background 1

Governing Philosophy and Program Administration 1

Fiscal and Placement Data 3

Economic Impact of the Program 5

Scope of Services Provided 5

Population Trends 7

Client Profile 8

Service Evaluation 9

Challenges and Highlights 10

Summary 13

Program Issues and Recommendations 14

APPENDIX

List of Contractors 17

List of Letters of Intent to Apply 18

Contractor Activities 20

Fact Sheet 29

Demographics 30

Executive Summary

In November 1989, the Displaced Homemaker Program celebrated ten years of providing services for eligible displaced homemakers in Washington State. The Displaced Homemaker Program's prime directive is to "establish multi-purpose service centers and programs to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services for displaced homemakers, so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life." Displaced Homemaker services have been monitored and evaluated by the Higher Education Coordinating Board since the Legislature funded a pilot project in March, 1979. This two year program evaluation reports on Program activities from July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1991.

The focus of this evaluation addresses the primary purpose of the Program: to assist displaced homemakers in attaining "independence and economic security."

Major Findings

- Approximately 2,042 eligible displaced homemakers completed the Intensive Instructional Services component while the Program served a total of 34,659 persons.
- Approximately eighty-five percent of the eligible displaced homemakers who completed the Intensive Instructional Services component were in their prime working age of 30-59 years.
- Eighty-three percent of the participants were White/Caucasian; eighty-four percent were separated or divorced with zero or two dependents; and seventy-three percent had a high school diploma or the equivalent, or some college.
- The Program was most effective in reducing barriers to employment. Participants received information regarding employment and training opportunities, became aware of their skills and abilities, increased self-confidence, developed clearer employment goals and learned new job search skills.
- Fifty-seven percent of the Program graduates were employed and fifty percent were placed in training.
- The average cost for information and referral service was $21 per person, while employment and training placement costs averaged $332 per person.
- Of the increased earned income generated through employment, the state can look forward to $3.5 million returned through tax revenues in the 1991-93 biennium. The state can also expect an estimated $4.2 million in savings from reduced levels of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) grant payments. A return on investment of $7.7 million is attributable to the Displaced Homemaker Program.
- A key factor in the success of the Program is the collaboration among various agencies and organizations that has resulted in savings and the reduction of service duplication by state agencies.

Displaced Homemaker Program

1989-91 Biennium

Background

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB), the administrating agency for the Displaced Homemaker Program, is required to submit a biennial program report to the Governor and Legislature. This report covers activities from July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1991.

In March of 1979, the Washington State Legislature established a pilot project to serve displaced homemakers (RCW 28B.04). The Legislature amended the Act in 1982 and again in 1987, expanding the program and continuing its services. The prime directive of the Program is to "establish multipurpose service centers and programs to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services to displaced homemakers, so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life."

As defined by statute, a displaced homemaker is an individual who: (a) has worked in the home for ten or more years providing unsalaried household services for family members on a full-time basis; (b) is not gainfully employed; (c) needs assistance in securing employment; and (d) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or has been dependent on federal assistance but is no longer eligible for that assistance, or is supported as the parent of minor children by public assistance or spouse support but whose children are within two years of reaching their majority.

Governing Philosophy and Program Administration

> *"Although my life has become a success story, it has not always been pleasant. I barely existed in an abusive home, married an abusive man, became handicapped with arthritis, and have been homeless numerous times in my life. I have eaten out of some of the finest dumpsters in town. Because of my home life I was only able to complete the eighth grade. Being abused, living with a handicap, and homeless is not a choice, as society may think, it is due to extremely bad circumstances.*
>
> *I owe my success to many caring, giving and dedicated people from the Displaced Homemaker Program. I have been hired by a law firm working*

as a paralegal. This is very important to me because as a handicapped person it is not easy to be hired.

I'm living proof that with the open hearted caring of dedicated people like the Displaced Homemaker Program, a person will have a chance to fulfill dreams." *-Rita Wetzler, Mt. Vernon, WA*

This success story illustrates the most pressing needs of displaced homemakers; lack of money and employment skills. The Program assists displaced homemakers in their personal growth, career development, and search for employment. The Displaced Homemaker Program assists individuals in overcoming barriers such as severe low self-esteem, domestic violence, homelessness, drug and alcohol abuse, and a sense of helplessness prior to job training and job search skills. Rita's success also proves that displaced homemakers can become productive and self-sufficient when given an opportunity to acquire social, psychological, economic, and occupational skills and resources.

A continuing objective of the Displaced Homemaker Program is "to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services to increase the employability of displaced homemakers." Evidence of increased employability is measured by: 1) entry into full-time or part-time employment; 2) increased earnings and/or responsibility for those already employed; and/or 3) entry into vocational or academic training. In addition, the Program provides training and educational services designed to bring about behavioral changes leading to increased employability, e.g., through increased self-confidence, displaced homemakers formulate clear employment goals, increase their awareness of employment and training opportunities and increase their knowledge of job search skills.

One of the essential elements contributing to twelve years of Program success is the level of cooperation and commitment among organizations. The Program held a birthday celebration in November of 1989. Governor Booth Gardner proclaimed the week of November 13-17, 1989 as "Displaced Homemaker Appreciation Week." The theme "Partners in Change" gave voice to the numerous partners across the state who have volunteered their time in collaborating with various agencies and in coordinating

statewide activities for displaced homemakers and for service providers. Two graduates of the pilot program were honored at the celebration. Today one is an attorney practicing on the west side of the state and the other graduate is the owner and operator of a health care service on the east side of the state. During the 1989-91 biennium, several service providers collaborated with numerous groups to expand services and create innovative approaches to meet the diverse needs of displaced homemakers.

The Displaced Homemaker Act allows for two levels of service to displaced homemakers: 1) multipurpose service centers (located in highly populated areas), and 2) programs that provide similar services but on a smaller scale. Also, in 1982 the Legislature amended the Act to require a statewide outreach and information services program designed to offer information services to Washington State displaced homemakers, particularly in areas not directly served by state-funded centers and programs.

Fiscal And Placement Data

The total budget for expenditures in the Displaced Homemaker Program during the 1989-91 biennium was $966,626. Most of the revenue for the Program during this period was generated by a $10.00 surcharge on marriage licenses.

A twenty-two member advisory committee with expertise from education, employment, human services and government supports the Program. As part of its responsibility, the committee provides advice to the Higher Education Coordinating Board's Executive Director on program contract awards. Members of the advisory committee provided hours of service reviewing grant applications. Major factors in the application review are: 1) quality of services; 2) maximum effective utilization of financial/human/and community resources; 3) expressed needs of the target population; 4) merit of the application; and 5) geographic distribution of services.

For the first time a competitive application process was opened for the toll-free telephone service similar to that used for the multipurpose service center and program

funds for the 1989-91 biennium. A total of 27 letters of intent to apply for multipurpose service centers and program funds were submitted to the HECB. A total of eight letters of intent to apply for the toll-free telephone service were submitted to the HECB. Seven employment and training contracts were awarded, and one toll-free telephone service contract was granted, during the 1989-91 biennium. These contracts totaled $723,871 and enabled 34,659 individuals to access the Displaced Homemaker Program. This is a 55 percent increase in the number served from the previous biennium. The 34,659 displaced homemakers were served through a variety of methods such as rotating workshops, telephone counseling, multiple outreach service sites, or cooperative agreements with other agencies in the surrounding community. Individuals received information and referral services at an average cost of $21 per person.

Approximately 2,042 displaced homemakers completed the Intensive Instructional Services component of the program, an 86 percent statewide completion rate. Of those completers, 1,159 were placed into jobs and 1,020 into training at an average cost of $332 per person. In addition, contractors provided a match of $411,297.04, amounting to thirty-six percent of total funds.

The state program office is primarily responsible for statewide coordinated activities and administration of the program. The Program office started the biennium with a part-time program manager , a full-time program assistant and a part-time office assistant (two FTEs). (The program management position had been vacated when the person fulfilling that role for eight years changed careers.) The program assistant was promoted to manager and the office assistant increased hours until another program assistant was hired. The two full-time equivalent positions allotted to the state program office were fully utilized by late November in the second year of the biennium.

Program guidelines and procedures have been developed to ensure effective utilization of funds for direct delivery of services. Program staff provided an ongoing review of contractor progress through site visits and required quarterly reports. This ensures that state funds are properly administrated and that contractors remain in compliance with legislative intent.

Economic Impact of the Program

One of the primary purposes of the Program is to further the economic self-sufficiency of displaced homemakers. The average hourly wage for program completers during the contract period was $5.70. This reflects a $.56 increase above the average from the previous biennium's hourly wage. Of those program completers with jobs, 42 percent are in full-time positions and 58 percent are in part-time positions.

The Department of Revenue estimates that for every $1,000 in income, $118.76 is returned to the government in state and local taxes. A 1.5 multiplier (also provided by the Department of Revenue) is applied to estimate anticipated dollars recycled through the economy. Assuming a client retains employment for one year after program completion, this ratio can be used to derive the anticipated dollars recycled through Washington State's economic system. It is anticipated that in excess of $3.5 million will be returned to the state through tax revenues during the next two-year period because of the Displaced Homemaker Program.

Along with revenue generated through employment, savings in welfare payments results from job placements. With an overall 57 percent employment rate, it is anticipated that 355 persons receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were employed because of the training. The average monthly AFDC grant during this period was $493. Therefore, is projected that the state could experience a total of $175,015 monthly savings in welfare payments. Based on a two-year forecast, this total savings equates to approximately $4.2 million. In aggregate, $7.7 million could be made available to Washington State as a direct result of the Displaced Homemaker Program.

Scope of Services Provided

The Program offers a variety of services in two areas: instruction and support. Instructional services are designed to assist participant access to realistic and appropriate job opportunities. The Intensive Instructional Services addresses aptitude and self assessment training requirements for specific jobs, development of job search skills, and

personal adjustments required in the transition from dependence to independence.

These Intensive Instructional Services usually result in immediate employment and/or enrollment in on-the-job training programs, vocational programs, or academic schooling. Support services consist of one day workshops, telephone counseling, and referrals to other services within the community or to federal and state assistance programs.

Statewide information and referral services were delivered throughout the state with the toll-free telephone line located in Kirkland at The Lake Washington Vocational Technical Institute (Lake Washington Technical College). The Information Services Project staffed the toll-free telephone line with volunteers who provided information and referral on employment, job readiness programs, on-the-job training or apprentice programs, academic and vocational information and many other statewide resources.

Through the reorganization of outreach services, the coordination of regional workshops was shifted to the Program office where Program staff coordinated statewide outreach workshops. Outreach workshops were coordinated and conducted in areas of Washington State where a program or a multipurpose service center funded by the Program did not exist. A total of 18 were conducted during the biennium, and 366 participants and 169 service providers gathered information and shared resources.

The purpose of the outreach workshops is to provide information and refer individuals in transition to established services/resources within their local community. The emphasis of the outreach workshops is to provide goal setting tools and to increase awareness of local resource agencies. Outreach workshops also provide local information and referral services about employment and training options for individuals in transition.

Annual training sessions for Displaced Homemaker contractors and other people serving the needs of displaced homemakers covered motivational topics, ways of identifying and utilizing resources within contractors' communities, and Work Place

Basics: Skills Employers Want. In addition to annual training, regional conference participation was encouraged and supported by the Program office.

Population Trends

The world's elderly population is growing much faster (2.4 percent a year) than the global population as a whole; women outlive men from five to seven years in virtually all of the developing countries; and as much as 70 percent of the oldest old population (age 80 and above) is female.[1]

In the developed world over the past 25 years, fewer midlife and older men participated in the workforce, while the number of midlife and older women in the workforce has remained steady or increased.[2] Results from a survey conducted by the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, indicate that a majority of employers (59 percent) predict a shortage of workers by the year 2000. This shortage of workers will likely be met by a "new work force", composed of women (77 percent).[3]

One of the major causes of displacement for homemakers is the death of their spouse, with divorce following as the second major reason (National Displaced Homemakers Network). The National Displaced Homemakers Network also reports that, in spite of increased educational attainment and labor force participation, almost half of displaced homemakers between 35-64 years of age are poor; six out of ten have incomes below 150 percent of the poverty level; and one out of five are in "doubled-up" living arrangements. The number of displaced homemakers in the United States rose sharply during the last decade, to 15.6 million in 1989.[4]

It is estimated that in the United States, 12.8 years of schooling are needed for the average job. Currently in Washington, the average job needs 13.4 years of education. By the year 2000, those differences will converge somewhat, with 13.5 years of education needed for the average job nationwide, and 13.7 years for the average Washington job.[5]

These global and national trends leading to an older population, women outliving men, and women being the majority of the "new work force" are also evident in

Washington State. The majority (85 percent) of displaced homemakers who used the Program during 1989-91 were in their prime working years, 30-59 years of age and were separated, divorced or widowed. The Program experienced an increase in the number of displaced homemakers served from the previous biennium.

The barriers to independence are more difficult to overcome today than they were two years ago or even ten years ago: challenges such as homelessness, substance abuse and illiteracy impact many displaced homemakers as they attempt to move from dependence to independence.

Of the 58 percent of displaced homemakers who worked part-time, 36 percent were simultaneously enrolled in a training program. This may reflect an increased awareness that an education can increase a person's earning capacity. The simultaneous participation in employment and training/school suggests that the stages of transition for a displaced homemaker to become independent will likely take longer than the current capacity of the statewide Program's delivery of services. The Washington State Displaced Homemaker Program is a preparatory step for an individual's growth and development.

Washington State's displaced homemaker population is affected by adverse socio-economic conditions brought on by the dwindling supply of affordable housing, incomes not keeping ahead of inflation, and the reductions in defense, timber, trade and travel industries. All these contribute to unemployment and changes in family structures. It is anticipated that the need for such services under the Displaced Homemaker Program will continue to increase over the next several years.

Client Profile

In preparation for the Program evaluation and this report, information on the Program's contracted services was developed from two sources. First, contractors submitted quarterly reports addressing all aspects of their contracts and progress made toward goal attainment and financial accountability. Second, personal client data forms were completed by displaced homemakers participating in the intensive instructional services component at three stages (intake, exit and 60 day follow-up). This personal

client data is the basis for sample analysis.

Approximately 2,042 displaced homemakers completed the intensive instructional services component. The typical displaced homemaker in Washington State is female, Caucasian, with zero or two dependents, and a high school diploma or some college education.

Seventy-five percent of job placements were in these categories:

- 1) Business - bank teller, bookkeeper, general manager, insurance;
- 2) Consumer/Personal Services - cosmetology, sales, checker;
- 3) Home Economics - food services, interior design, textile;
- 4) Education - teacher, instructor, teacher's assistant.

Sixty-four percent of the training placements were in three major categories:

- 1) Computer/Information Science - 28 percent;
- 2) Business - 24 percent;
- 3) Health - 12 percent.

The types of institution providing the training are: 1) Community College -68 percent; 2) Vocational Technical School -17 percent; 3) On-the-job Training -nine percent; and 4) Four Year College -five percent.

Service Evaluation

Recipients of the Intensive Instructional Services component entered the Program either unemployed or under-employed, with the majority having low self-confidence regarding employment ability. Statewide, displaced homemakers completing the Program increased their self-confidence, awareness of educational and training opportunities, and knowledge of services available in their community. The greatest change occurred in attitudes and development of job search methods. The underlying assumption is that this increased self-confidence and knowledge of job search methods contributes to increased employment now and in the future, supporting research findings that successful transition takes two and one-half to five years to negotiate.[6] Again, these findings suggest that the

statewide program is a preliminary step in the many steps necessary in the successful transition from dependence to independence.

Challenges and Highlights

- RECOGNITION OF DIVERSITY

  The Cooperative Displaced Homemaker Resource Center of South Central Washington was developed through an innovative team effort between two community colleges, four state agencies and two United Way organizations, created by Yakima Valley Community College. The center developed a cooperative partnership providing services for displaced homemakers spanning five counties throughout South Central Washington.

  The unique structure of services was based on specific needs of Hispanic and Native American displaced homemakers, with Yakima Valley College offering credit-generating classes and Columbia Basin College offering a menu-driven curriculum. The menu-driven approach allowed participants to pick out workshops covering over 50 hours of curriculum based on a fluid time commitment. Challenges were encountered in maintaining support group cohesion with this approach.

  The multipurpose service center received national and local attention from various magazines and agencies who were interested in the collaborative commitment of providing diverse and innovative services for displaced homemakers in five counties. Workshops in Spanish were provided, and self-esteem workshops were offered on site through the Yakima Indian Nation's Project Nak-Nu-We-Sha. Culturally relevant services require more money and greater staff time, and result in fewer clients placed. The benefit, however, is stronger networking, increased mutual respect, trust, and the promotion of values connecting displaced homemaker services within these communities.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

National economic policies impacted the major employers in Kitsap and Mason counties, which affected the Olympic College Women In Transition's employment placements for the contract period. The naval shipyard and other government employers in Bremerton and surrounding areas have experienced a freeze in all general hiring categories since January of 1991.

VOLUNTEER CONNECTIONS

January of 1991, the Washington State Department of Community Development and the Olympia YWCA created the Professional Volunteer Experience program (PROVE). PROVE requires displaced homemaker volunteers to use the job search skills gained in the Intensive Instructional Services classes in a temporary placement with the Department of Community Development, which provides training in general office skills. In addition to acquiring work experience, displaced homemaker volunteers may participate in any agency training seminars available during the one-month training placement.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Spokane Displaced Homemaker Center has successfully competed and received state funds since the pilot project years. The DH Center in Spokane continues to be a role model for the state network in innovative and creative methods for serving the rural, isolated, "harder to serve" displaced homemaker. The Spokane DH Center has also followed the funding guideline of employing displaced homemaker graduates in staff/administrative positions. This practice created some personnel challenges during this biennium, which affected the Center's outreach and marketing activities. The Center also experienced attrition rates in the scheduled classes. To remedy this, the length of class time was reduced from 92 hours to 70 hours and an evening and weekend format was added during the sixth quarter of the contract period.

NATIONAL RATING

Skagit Valley College was rated as one of the top community colleges for re-entering adult programs. The Displaced Homemaker Program at the campus was given honorable mention in U.S. News and World Report (October, 1989) for its value in increasing self-esteem/confidence and providing assistance in transferring into the workforce.

The third quarter of the contract period saw Skagit Valley expand its services to displaced homemakers in Whatcom County. Skagit Valley College, Whatcom Community College and the Bellingham YWCA entered into a collaborative agreement to expand services for displaced homemakers in Whatcom County for the rest of the contract period.

All eight contractors report that displaced homemakers are faced with more severe problems than previous years. These include an increase in homelessness, financial burdens resulting from a lack of health insurance, substance and alcohol abuse and domestic violence. In small communities, the Displaced Homemaker Program may be the only major resource for these clients, and providers are stretching human, financial and community resources to meet increased caseloads.

SUMMARY

This report demonstrates that the Displaced Homemaker Program has successfully accomplished the goals of the Act during the 1989-91 biennium:

(1) Statutorily required multipurpose service centers were continued in three highly populated areas of the state;

(2) Four programs targeted to the needs of rural displaced homemakers were continued;

(3) Statewide outreach and information services for displaced homemakers were continued;

(4) Consultation and coordination was maximized as much as possible among the displaced homemaker providers, agency staff and other organizations; and

(5) In-service training for service providers was presented by staff and members of the community.

The Program continues to successfully link people's needs with personal, academic and vocational services. The focus of these services during the 1989-91 biennium was on helping displaced homemakers make choices to create change in their lives and become more independent.

PROGRAM ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Displaced Homemaker Program Advisory Committee designed, developed and supports implementation of the following recommendations to strengthen the Program:

- Develop and maintain partnerships with business and industry.

- Continue to build a program statewide which meets the needs of displaced homemakers who reflect the diversity of the state's population, including ethnicity, race, gender and age.

- Ensure access to education and training emphasizing non-traditional and demand occupations.

References

1. Staff, (1991, May/June). American Association of Retired Persons. Working Age, p.1. Washington, D.C.

2. Bureau of the Census, (1987, September). An Aging World International Population Series (T 95- No. 78). U.S. Department of Commerce.

3. Survey of employers and increasing health care costs. (1991, May/June). American Association of Retired Persons. Working Age, p.5. "Non-Traditional Benefits for the Workforce of the Year 2000". International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans. Brookfield, WI.

4. Pearce, D. (1990, May). The More Things Change ... A Status Report On Displaced Homemakers and Single Parents in the 1980s. National Displaced Homemaker Network. Washington, D.C.

   ("Doubled-up" means individuals who are in living arrangements with unrelated families and unrelated individuals).

5. Washington State Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis. (1989, October). The Workforce of 2000 - Specific Reference to Washington State. Olympia, WA.

6. Brainard, Audrey. (1989). A Follow-Up Study to Assess the Impact of a Displaced Homemaker Program Intervention on One, Two and Three Year Graduates. Unpublished master's thesis, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

1989-91 WASHINGTON STATE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM CONTRACTORS

CENTERS

Lake Washington Vocational Technical Institute
The Working Connection
11605 132nd Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98034

Colleen Owings
Director

Community Colleges of Spokane
3305 W. Ft. George Wright Drive
Spokane, WA 99204-5528

Pam Praeger
Assistant Dean

Displaced Homemaker Center of
South Central Washington
Yakima Valley Community College/Columbia Basin College
P.O. Box 1647
Yakima, WA 98907

Dr. Mary Lou Schmidt
Associate Dean

PROGRAMS

Skagit Valley College
2405 East College Way
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Sherry Johnson
Associate Dean

Pathways for Women
Edmonds Community College/Everett Community College
6205 222nd Street SW
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

Anne Gordon
Executive Director

Olympic College
1600 Chester Avenue
Bremerton, WA 98310-1699

Dr. Richard McConaughy
Director

The Olympia YWCA
220 Union Avenue SE
Olympia, WA 98501

Pat McGreer
Executive Director

INFORMATION SERVICES PROJECT

Lake Washington Vocational
Technical Institute
11605 132nd Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98034

Colleen Owings
Director

APPENDIX B

LIST OF LETTERS OF INTENT TO APPLY

PROGRAMS

Benton Franklin Community
Action Committee
Pasco, WA

Career Path Services
Spokane, WA

Centralia College
Centralia, WA

Grays Harbor College
Aberdeen, WA

Human Resources Development
Bellevue, WA

Lower Columbia College
Longview, WA

Lower Columbia Community
Action Council, Inc.
Longview, WA

Nooksack Indian Community Aid Society
Deming, WA

Olympic College
Bremerton, WA

The Pathways Association
Bremerton, WA

Pentad Private Industry Council
Wenatchee, WA

Resource Center for the Handicapped
Seattle, WA

Skagit Valley College
Mount Vernon, WA

Yakima Valley Community College
Yakima, WA

Walla Walla Community College
Clarkston, WA

Washington Women's
Employment and Education
Tacoma, WA

World For Women, Inc.
Mountlake Terrace, WA

The Olympia YWCA
Olympia, WA

LIST OF LETTERS OF INTENT TO APPLY

CENTERS

Community Colleges of Spokane
Spokane, WA

Lake Washington Vocational
Technical Institute
Kirkland, WA

Lower Columbia Community
Council Action
Longview, WA

Pierce College
Tacoma, WA

Renton Vocational Technical Institute
Renton, WA

Washington Women's Employment
and Education
Tacoma, WA

Yakima Valley Community College
Yakima, WA

Yakima Valley Opportunities
Industrialization Center
Yakima, WA

YWCA
Tacoma, WA

INFORMATION SERVICES PROJECT

Career Path Services
Spokane, WA

Community Colleges of Spokane
Spokane, WA

Green Thumb, Inc.
Lynnwood, WA

The Opportunity Council
Bellingham, WA

Pierce College
Tacoma, WA

Lake Washington Vocational
Technical Institute
Kirkland, WA

Women's Resource Center of
North Central Washington
Wenatchee, WA

World for Women
Lynnwood, WA

CONTRACTOR ACTIVITIES

Individual Program or Center Evaluations

The Displaced Homemaker Program was designed to provide educational services and job and/or training opportunities for displaced homemakers needing assistance in attaining independence and economic security. Service providers specialized their individual program or center to meet the needs of displaced homemakers in the regional area, with an emphasis on ethnic-appropriate services and outreach/recruitment activities for culturally diverse displaced homemakers. Four primary categories of service were designated as a measurement for the Displaced Homemaker Program's objectives. These four categories were:

1. Information, Referral and Support Services were services directed toward a large number of displaced homemakers and service providers residing in the defined geographical area. Services may have been provided through a variety of means, such as rotating workshops, telephone counseling, multiple outreach service sites, or cooperative agreements with other agencies in the community.

2. Intensive Instructional Services (IIS) provided comprehensive classroom activities for displaced homemakers to increase their employability. The curriculum included a minimum of 50 classroom hours plus at least two hours of individual counseling and six hours of structured group support.

3. Employment Placements were placements of displaced homemakers into either full-time or part-time employment.

4. Training Placements were enrollments of displaced homemakers into vocational or academic training programs.

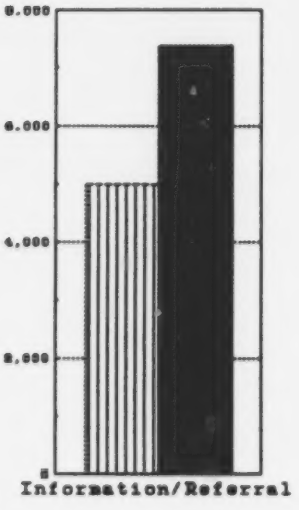
LAKE WASHINGTON VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

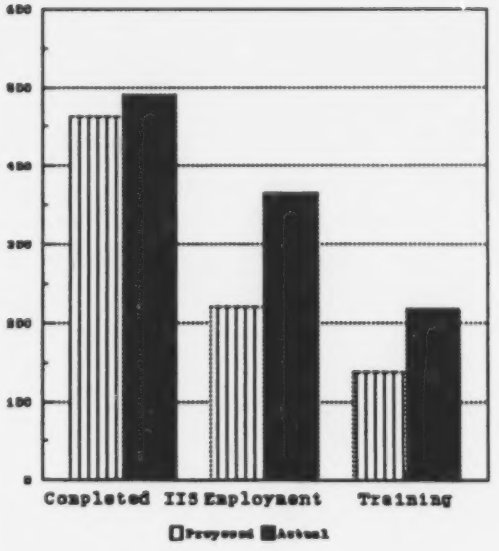
Multi-Purpose Service Center

Contract Amount:	$110,817.90	Program Funds
	$ 67,665.00	Matching Funds
	$178,482.90	Total
Expenditures:	$110,817.90	Program Funds
	$ 67,665.00	Matching Funds
	$178,482.90	Total

Lake Washington Vocational Technical Institute's center had services for displaced homemakers living in Seattle/King County with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	5,000	Actual	7,386
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	462	Actual	491
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	220	Actual	365
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	138	Actual	218





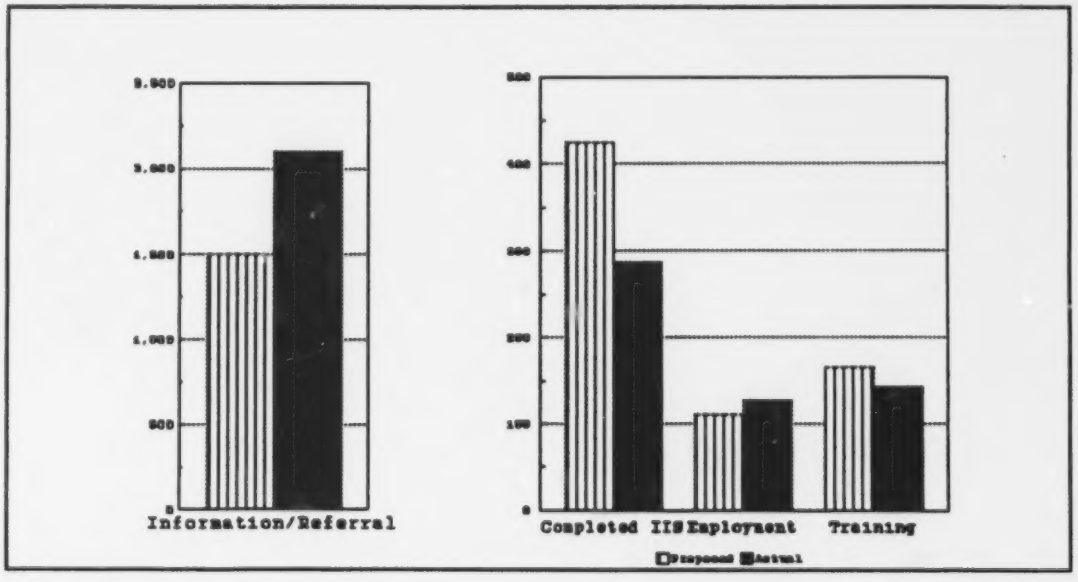
COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF SPOKANE

Multi-Purpose Service Center

Contract Amount:	$113,632.00	Program Funds
	$ 51,778.00	Matching Funds
	$165,410.00	Total
Expenditures:	$108,135.80	Program Funds
	$ 51,777.60	Matching Funds
	$159,913.40	Total

Community Colleges of Spokane's service center had services for displaced homemakers living in Spokane, Ferry, Whitman, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, and Steven Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	1,500	Actual	2,096
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	425	Actual	287
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	110	Actual	126
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	165	Actual	143



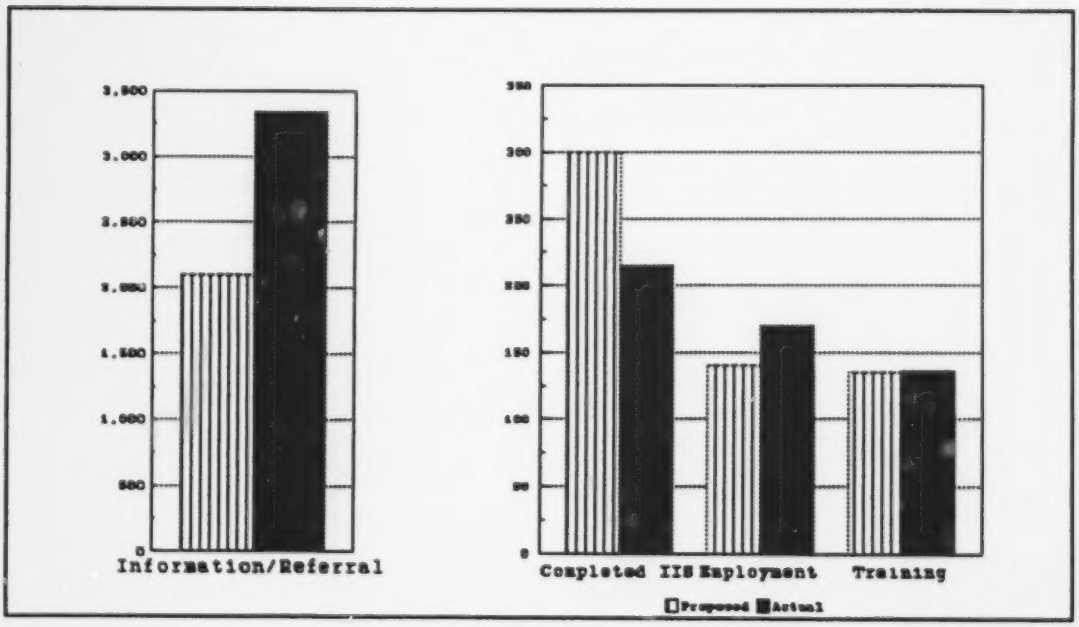
YAKIMA VALLEY COLLEGE/COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE

Multi-Purpose Service Center

Contract Amount:	$116,815.86	Program Funds
	$ 76,523.00	Matching Funds
	$193,338.86	Total
Expenditures:	$116,513.46	Program Funds
	$ 76,213.00	Matching Funds
	$192,726.46	Total

Yakima Valley and Columbia Basin Community Colleges' service center had services for displaced homemakers living in Yakima, Kittitas, Klickitat, Benton and Franklin Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	2,100	Actual	3,337
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	300	Actual	215
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	140	Actual	170
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	135	Actual	136



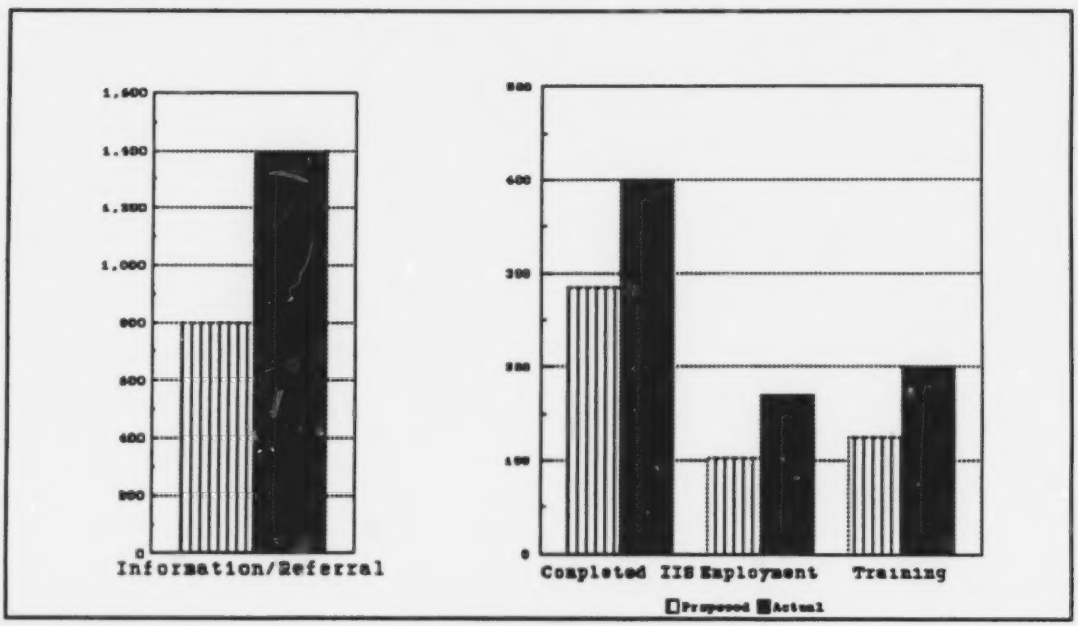
SKAGIT VALLEY COLLEGE

Program of Services

Contract Amount:	$ 91,455.80	Program Funds
	$ 70,184.00	Matching Funds
	$161,639.80	Total
Expenditures:	$ 85,764.04	Program Funds
	$ 54,396.78	Matching Funds
	$140,160.82	Total

Skagit Valley and Whatcom Community Colleges' program had services for displaced homemakers living in San Juan, Skagit, Island and Whatcom Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	800	Actual	1399
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	285	Actual	400
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	103	Actual	169
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	125	Actual	200



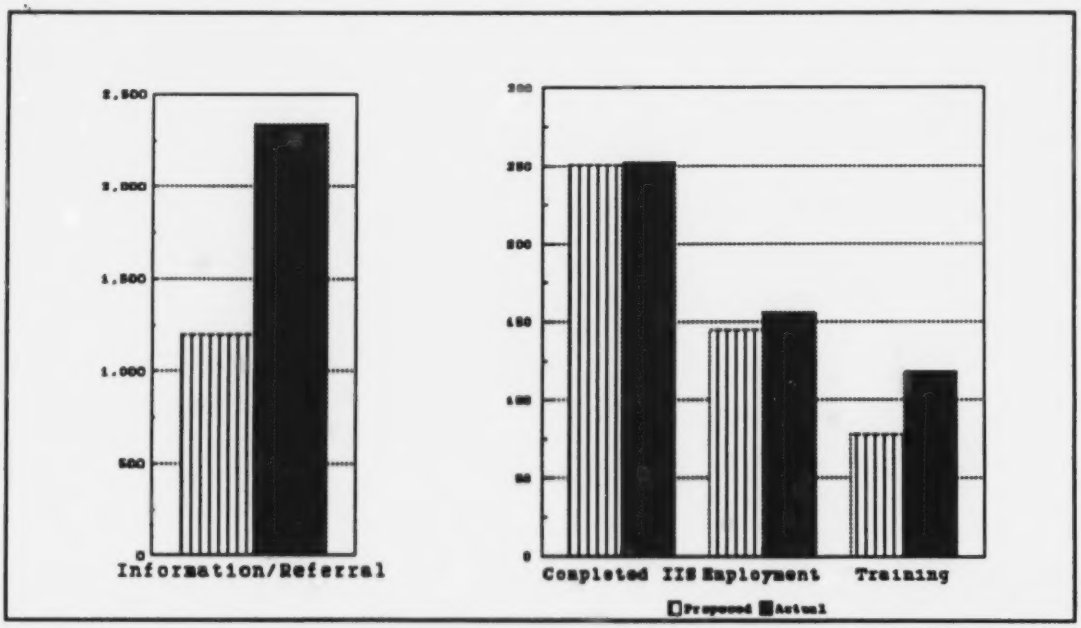
PATHWAYS FOR WOMEN

Program of Services

Contract Amount:	$ 77,237.28	Program Funds
	$ 33,003.00	Matching Funds
	$110,240.28	Total
Expenditures:	$ 77,237.28	Program Funds
	$ 31,695.15	Matching Funds
	$108,932.43	Total

Pathways for Women, Edmonds, and Everett Community Colleges' program had services for displaced homemakers living in Snohomish and North King Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	1200	Actual	2337
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	250	Actual	252
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	145	Actual	156
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	78	Actual	118



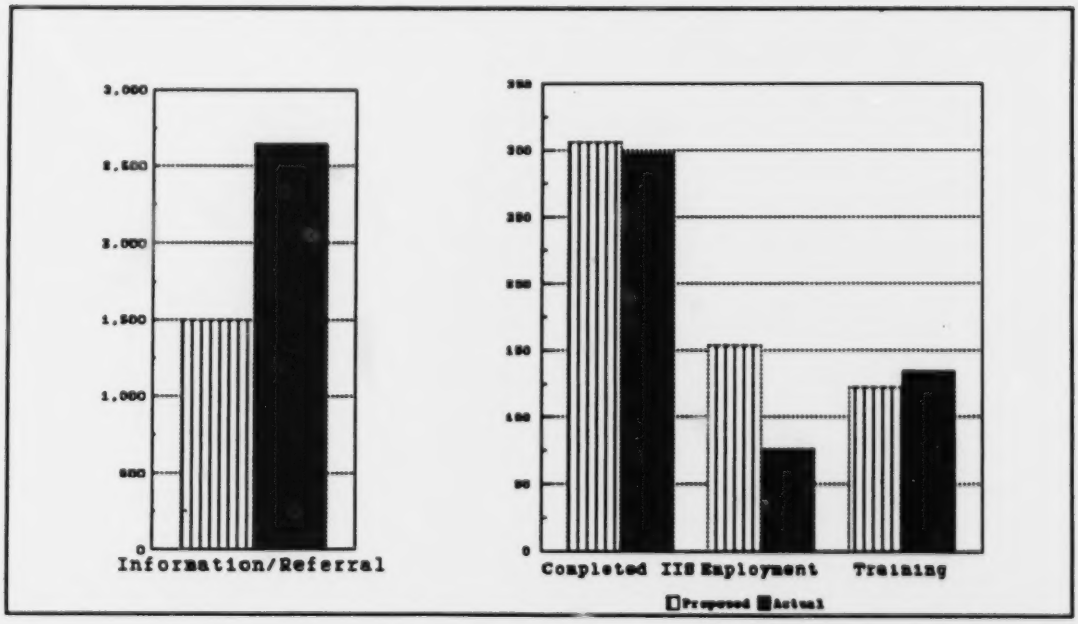
OLYMPIC COLLEGE

Program of Services

Contract Amount:	$ 77,354.36	Program Funds
	$ 38,553.00	Matching Funds
	$115,907.36	Total
Expenditures:	$ 72,749.59	Program Funds
	$ 54,803.23	Matching Funds
	$127,552.82	Total

Olympic College's program had services for displaced homemakers living in Kitsap and Mason Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	1500	Actual	2640
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	306	Actual	298
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	153	Actual	76
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	122	Actual	134



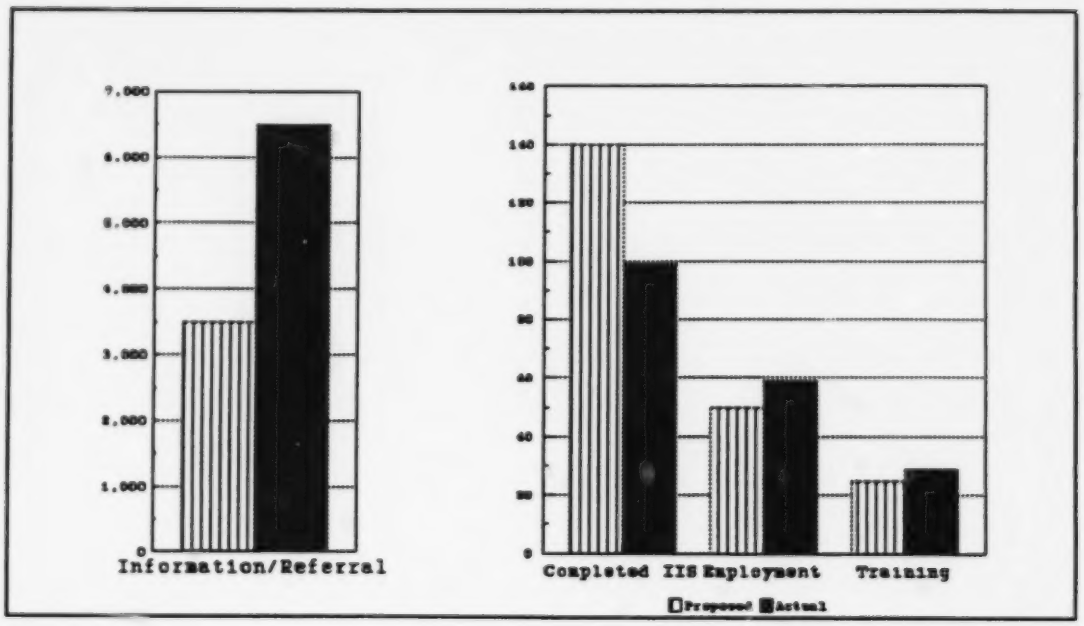
OLYMPIA YWCA

Program of Services

Contract Amount:	$ 77,239.20	Program Funds
	$ 42,816.00	Matching Funds
	$120,055.20	Total
Expenditures:	$ 75,673.69	Program Funds
	$ 41,746.28	Matching Funds
	$117,419.97	Total

The Olympia YWCA's program had services for displaced homemakers living in Thurston County with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

Information and Referral:	Proposed	3500	Actual	6490
Number Completing IIS:	Proposed	140	Actual	99
Number Placed into Employment:	Proposed	50	Actual	59
Number Placed into Training:	Proposed	25	Actual	29



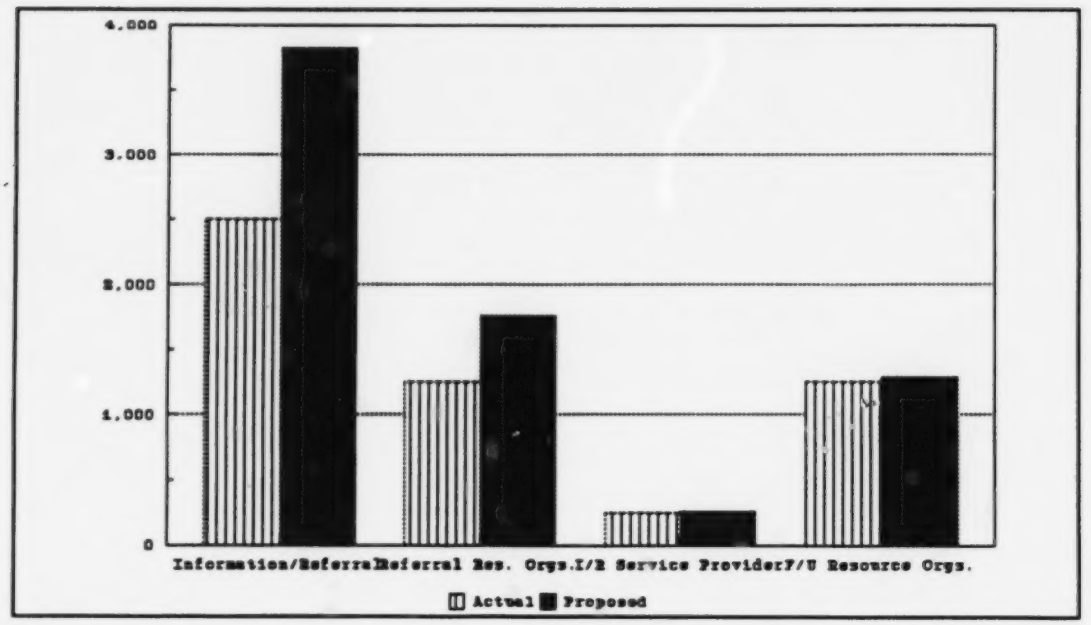
INFORMATION SERVICES PROJECT

Toll-Free Information Telephone Service

Contract Amount:	$ 76,979.00	Program Funds
	$ 33.000.00	Matching Funds
	$109,979.00	Total
Expenditures:	$ 76,979.00	Program Funds
	$ 33.000.00	Matching Funds
	$109,979.00	Total

The Information Services Project located at Lake Washington Vocational Technical Institute provided toll-free telephone services for displaced homemakers and service providers in the four primary categories:

Information/Referral - Displaced Homemakers:	Proposed	2500	Actual	3818
Referral to Resource Organizations:	Proposed	1250	Actual	1758
Information/Referral - Service Providers:	Proposed	250	Actual	252
Follow-up to Resource Organizations:	Proposed	1250	Actual	1286



Displaced Homemaker Program
1989-1991 Biennium

FACT SHEET

	Comparison to Previous Biennium	
	1989-91	1987-89
Total Contract Expenditure	$1,135,168	$992,519
State Funds	$ 723,871	$663,614
Matching Funds	$ 411,297	$328,905
Total Number Completing Intensive Instructional Services	2,042	1,773
Total Number Placed in Jobs	1,159	1,122
Total Number Placed in Training	1,020	908
Total Served in ALL Services (Telephone calls, one-day workshops, referrals, etc.)	34,659	22,395

Costs of Services and Placement per Participant

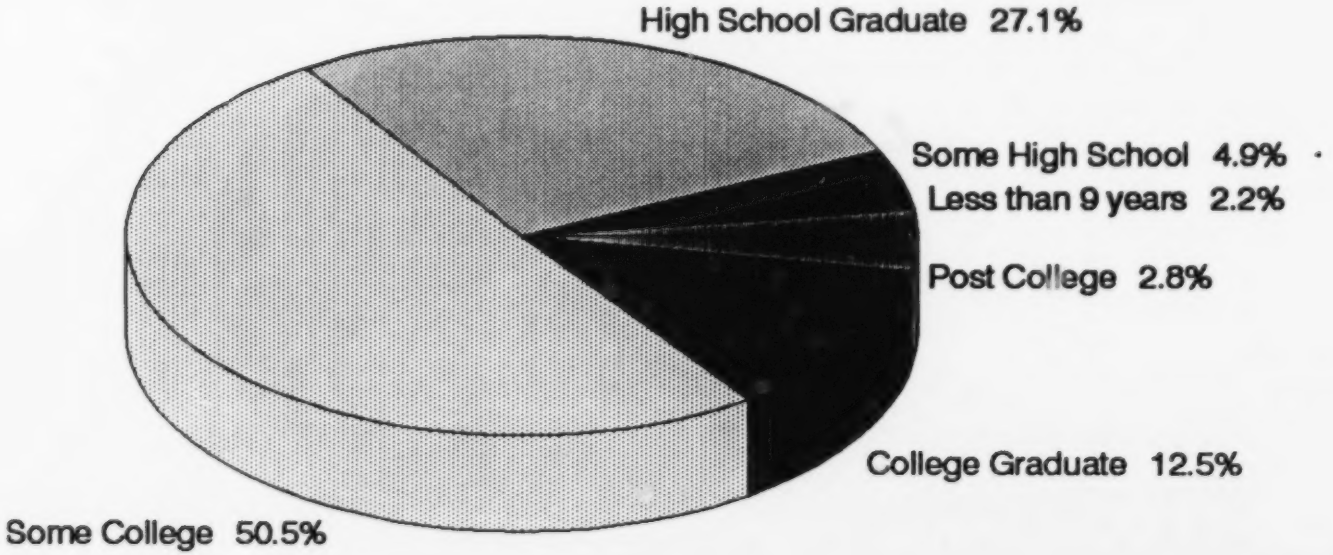
Service	Number Served	Contract Funds	All Funds
All Services	34,659 (89-91) 22,395 (87-89)	$21 (89-91) $30 (87-89)	$32 (89-91) $44 (87-89)
Employment and/or Training Placements	2,179 (89-91) 2,030 (87-89)	$332 (89-91) $326 (87-89)	$520 (89-91) $487 (87-89)

Displaced Homemaker Program

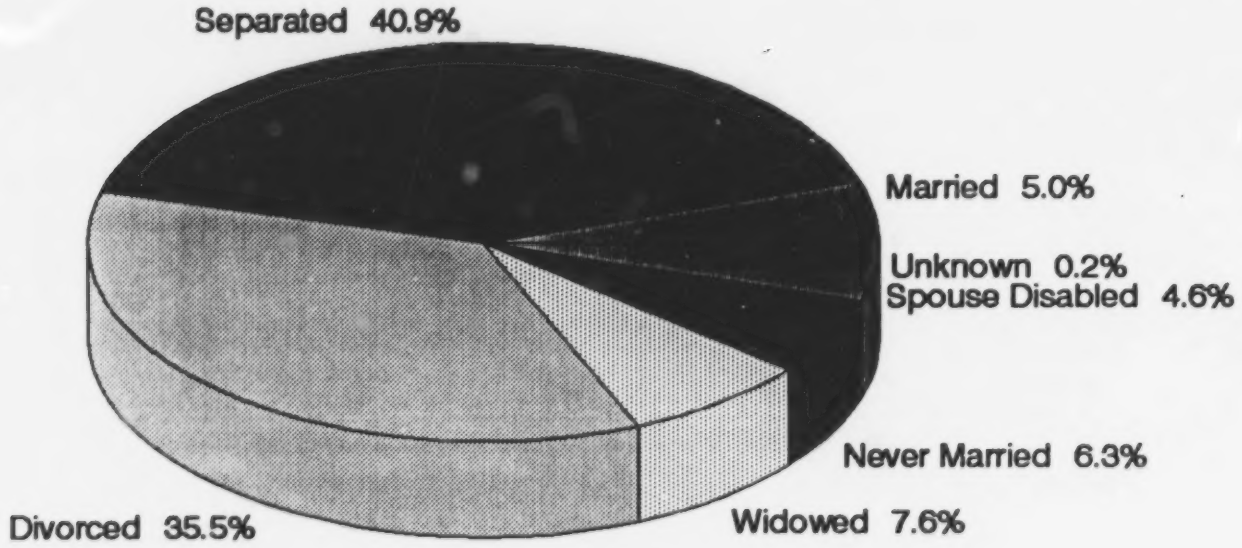
1989-91 Biennial Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS

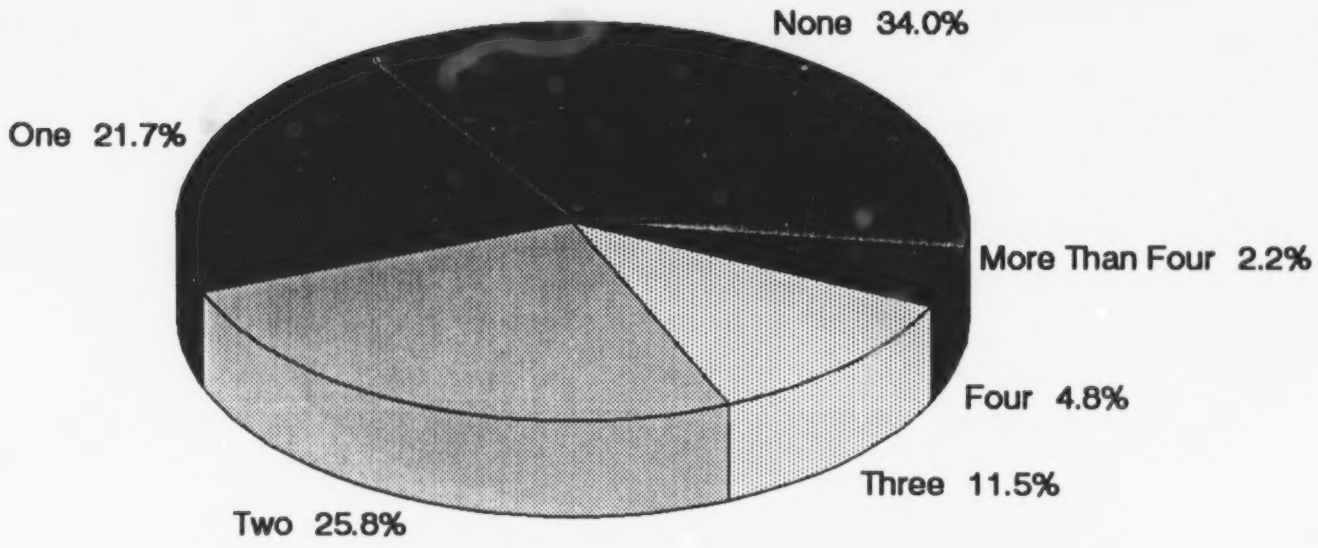
Educational Status
Demographics



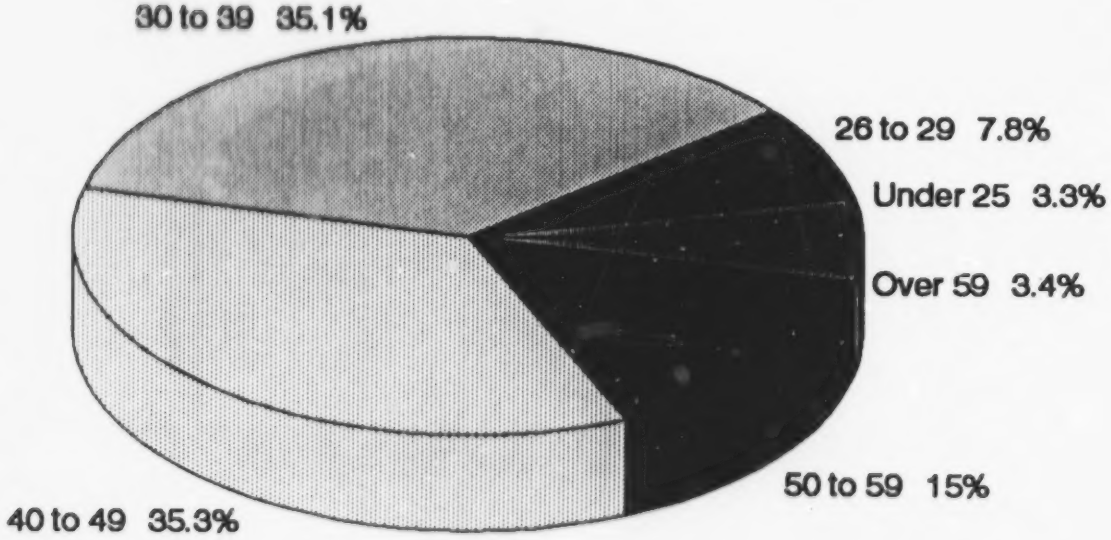
Marital Status
Demographics



Number of Dependents
Demographics



Age of Clients in Years
Demographics



Ethnicity
Demographics